Creation and Evolution of Matter in a Living Cosmos

The experimental Principle of a Living Cosmos is based on the physical assumption an eternally existing duality of the Circlon shaped mechanical string particles of Matter and Antimatter. The Circlon shape is composed of cosmic "string" that is wound into Primary Coils that spin at the rotational speed of light (C). These are wound into Secondary Coils that also spin at (C) with equal Angular Momentum but in opposite directions. Together these spinning coils comprise the Tertiary Coil of the Circlon shape.

Today, these opposite Circlon shaped particles are called Electrons and Protons and are identical except for their opposite spins and different mass and size. The Proton is 1836 times more massive than the Electron and the Electron is 1836 times larger than the Proton.

The real dynamic difference between them is that the mass of the Proton's angular momentum is eternally stable and constant while the mass Electron's conserved angular momentum is very slowly decreasing as its transforms into the kinetic energy of linear momentum. This increasing linear momentum becomes vibrational kinetic energy within the structure of the electron. This causes the size of the electron to in order to conserve its angular momentum. It is this slow but continual transformation of Electron mass into linear momentum that drives the continual evolution of the Living Cosmos.

The Evolutionary Processes of a Living Cosmos

Using the basic rules of the Circlon Momentum interpretation of Quantum Mechanics, I have been able to define and describe the constant the evolutionary process of a Living Cosmos that we observe and live in today. I combined two equal and opposite quantities of eternally existing Angular Momentum into opposite spinning Circlon shaped particles. I then labeled these two particles as a matter/antimatter pair (+positron/-antiproton) and combined them together into a Primordial Anti-Hydrogen atom containing the total Energy, Mass, and Momentum of today's Living Cosmos. I then transported my consciousness back to this universal duality of cosmic existence to see what would happen.

After observing the anti-atom for a long time as it sat motionless relative to Zero Momentum Rest, I noticed the Antiproton was slowly increasing in size with a proportional decrease in mass. To conserve its eternal absolute momentum, the particle's angular momentum was being transformed into the linear momentum of vibrational kinetic energy within the Anti-Atom's structure.

Eventually, the eternally increasing linear momentum within the Anti-Hydrogen atom became too much and the Positron collapsed down into the Circlon structure of the Antiproton where its Primary Coils became locked in the Antiproton's Secondary Coils. This transformation created the Primordial Antineutron containing the total Momentum, Mass, and Energy, that now lives in today's Living Cosmos.

The Primordial Antineutron

This original Antineutron contained a tremendous amount of kinetic energy from the large amounts of Linear Momentum that the atom had accumulated and in the instant after it formed, the Antineutron bifurcated into a pair of identical antineutrons. Each new particle now contained
zero internal vibrational energy and the equal and opposite quantities of the atom's linear momentum were divided between the two new antineutrons giving them separation velocities of near the speed of light.

After this first bifurcation, nothing much else happened in a Living Cosmos for billions of years as these two antineutron cosmic embryos sped apart out into the imaginary infinite void of Zero Momentum Rest. All the while, the mass of the anti-protons within the antineutrons continued to decrease while their vibrational energy of linear momentum steadily increased.

Finally, after many billions of years, equal amounts of linear momentum had built up within the particles and they finally simultaneously bifurcated into two identical pairs of new antineutrons that were now living at opposite ends of a now gigantic Living Cosmos. These four new antineutrons were now moving at right angles to the momentum vectors of their parents.

Many more billions of years passed before these four widely spaced particles built up enough kinetic energy within their strictures to simultaneously bifurcate into eight. These eight new antineutrons were are all moving apart very rapidly but not quite as fast as their parents and grandparents did. Finally when they bifurcated into sixteen, they did it in less time than it took for the previous division. Also the

sixteen new particles were moving apart at slightly slower rates than the previous eight but still at very rapid velocities. After this process of quicker bifurcations and slower separation velocities continued for about 40 bifurcations, the cosmos now contained hundreds of billions of antineutron cosmic embryos that were spread out evenly several light years apart. These were all identical Galactic Embryos existing near the locations of present day galaxies.

The Formation of Galaxies and Then Stars

At this stage in cosmic evolution, the rate of bifurcations had increased and the velocities of separation had decreased to the point where the subsequent bifurcating antineutrons did not have enough momentum to escape the location of an average sized galaxy before the next bifurcation occurred. After about another 40 bifurcations occurred, hundreds of billions of these new Stellar Antineutron Embryos had become evenly spread out within each of the galactic location.

Like the Galactic Antineutrons before them, these Stellar Antineutrons had greatly increased their bifurcation rates and decreased their separation velocities to the point where they were unable to travel very far from the immediate vicinity of a star before the next bifurcation cycle occurred. During the last stages of this serial bifurcation process, the bifurcations became more rapid to the point where the last divisions occurred within tiny fractions of a second and the particles could barely move apart before the next cycle. Finally, after 256 bifurcations, the process ended and the last $\mathbf{2^{256}}$ bifurcating Antineutrons were transformed into $\mathbf{2^{256}}$ stable Neutrons.

The Transformation of Matter into Antimatter

During the whole bifurcation process, the mass and angular momentum in the negative Antiprotons within the antineutrons was constantly decreasing and being converted into the kinetic energy of linear momentum while the mass and angular momentum of the positrons remained constant. This cosmic atomic reproduction process finally ended when the mass of the antiproton decreased to point where it was less than the positron's mass. This final bifurcation conceptually changed the now less massive negative antiprotons into Electrons and the now more massive positive positrons into a Protons. It also conceptually and physically transformed the bifurcating Antineutrons into stable Neutrons. At this stage of cosmic evolution, the electron/proton mass ratio was (e/p = 1/1.0+) whereas today the ratio is (e/p = 1/1836). At this point in cosmic evolution, the cosmos consisted of trillions of large and small neutron clouds equally spread out a few light years apart within billions of galaxy locations.

After this point of the Universal Transformation of Antimatter into Matter, not much happened in a Living Cosmos for a very long time as each negative Electron continued to slowly transform its angular momentum into the kinetic energy of linear momentum and grew larger and more energetic.

Unlike Antineutrons, Neutrons are never able develop enough kinetic energy to bifurcate. This is because the Electron's Rest Mass plus its Kinetic Mass never become equal to the constant Mass of the Proton. This is necessary for the matter/antimatter annihilation required for an antineutron bifurcation.

The Cosmic Wide Simultaneous Decay of 2^{256} Neutrons onto 2^{256} Electrons and 2^{256} Protons

Within the Neutron, the Primary Coils of the Electron's Circlon shape remain firmly locked inside of the Secondary Coils of the Proton's Circlon shape. While the Neutron is never able to bifurcate, the Evolution of Electron Momentum reaches a point where the Circlon shapes of the Electron and Proton are no longer able to fit together mechanically. When this happened, the Neutrons did not bifurcate and instead they all decayed by splitting into very high energy Protons and Electrons. These particles began coupling together into Hydrogen atoms that began emitting thermal photons. This immediately caused the great frozen clouds of neutrons scattered throughout the Galaxy locations to simultaneously explode in a great cosmic wide blast of spectral photons. It is at this point in cosmic evolution that we might want to refer to it as a "Big Bang".

The 2.7K Cosmic Blackbody Photons and the Nuclear Synthesis of the Chemical Elements

To understand how and why this big bang explosion of photons happened, we must first examine the structural dynamics of the Circlon shape. Today the Circlon Fine Structure ratio is (1/137). This rep-

resents the difference in size between the Primary and Tertiary coils of the Circlon shape. The square root of this ratio is (1/11.7) and this represents the size ratio between the Circlon's Primary and Secondary Coils.

After the final antineutron bifurcation cycle, the electron/proton mass ratio and the Circlon Fine Structure ratios both continued to increase with the Electron's slow decrease in mass and proportional increase in size from a value of (e/p = 1/1.0+) at the last bifurcation to (e/p = 1/1836) today. When the electron/proton mass ratio reached (e/p = 1/146.5) and the Fine Structure ratio was at (α = 1/214), the Primary Coils of the Electron became too large to fit inside of the Proton's Secondary Coils. As soon as this decay ratio were reached, all neutrons throughout the cosmos simultaneously decayed into $\mathbf{2^{257}}$ Electrons and Protons. As the Neutrons decayed, many of their component Protons and Electrons quickly coupled together into atoms and began emitting blackbody spectral photons while many others joined back together to form virtually stable neutrons.

This great blast of photons from Hydrogen atoms within stars, combined within a very hot neutron-rich environment of energetic protons, electrons, and atoms created the perfect conditions for the nuclear synthesis of the heavier chemical elements. By the time the great stellar clouds of neutrons had decayed, exploded to stars and then cooled, thousands of different stable and unstable nuclear isotopes of over 100 chemical elements had been formed deep within the stars. Most of these atoms were Hydrogen and Helium and many of the others nuclei were radioactive and gradually decayed. What was left was an uneven mixture of the same 300 stable and nearly stable nuclear isotopes that are still contained in Earth's crust today.

The Exact Temperature of the 2.7K Cosmic Blackbody Radiation is a Function of Circlon Shape

With an electron/proton mass ratio of (e/p = 1/146.5) and a Circlon Fine Structure ratio of (a = 1/214) Hydrogen atoms produced a spectrum of Blackbody Photons with a temperature of 2.7K and a maximum intensity wavelength of (λ = .00107 m). These photons were the very first photons to be emitted in the Cosmos. Prior to this the cosmos contained only neutrons with no free electrons or protons that could couple together to emit photons.

Once their ionization energies and the relative kinetic energies between the Electrons and Protons had become exhausted from the emission of photons, the production of 2.7K Blackbody Photons slowed and then eventually stopped. At this point in cosmic evolution, the great and small clouds of matter had been largely blown apart by the sudden emission of photons in the 2.7K Big Bang explosion. They then began to cool and gradually compress down into the more and more compact bodies of stars and planets.

At this point in the history of a Living Cosmos, I was able to look around and see a universe of planets, stars, and galaxies that appeared very much as it does today. Stars were compressing and heating up from the Deceleration of Gravitational Momentum and as they got hotter and hotter the stars begun to fuse Hydrogen and Helium nuclei into heavier elements and produce the spectral photons needed to light up the cosmos.

As the cosmos continues to evolve and with the continuing increase in the electron/proton mass ratio, atoms emit photons with shorter wavelengths and more linear momentum and kinetic energy than they had in the past. These changes make the spectral photons we observe from stationary distant galaxies to be measured as "red shifted" when compared to photons from the Milky Way. This effect makes for a stationary non expanding Living Cosmos and also actually reverses the idea of entropy proposed by the Second Law of Thermodynamics. This increasing energy of spectral photons causes the universe to very slowly heat up rather than cool down to a proposed "heat death".

In contrast, with the Big Bang's imaginary Energy theories, Living Cosmos contains no assumptions for physical parameters other than Mass, Space, Time, Energy, and Charge to define the eternally conserved dualities of Linear, Angular, and Gravitational Momentum that form the substance of the physical reality of today's cosmos without violating any of the natural laws of experimental Accelerometer Physics.

For more information, see page 61 of ***THE GREAT EINSTEIN ENERGY HOAX***